

# Western Carolinian.

Printed and Published, once each week,  
By PHILIP WHITE.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1827.

[VOL. VIII. NO. 874.]

**TERMS.**  
The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance—but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment.  
No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.  
Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.  
All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they may not be attended to.

## Barley and Hops, wanted.

I wish to purchase a quantity of Barley, to be delivered in this place, at any time after the 1st of August. I will give 40 cents per bushel for the grain, that is well cleaned; and the highest price for good Hops.  
JOHN SCHOOLS.  
Salisbury, July 15th, 1827. 473

## Valuable Real Estate.

THE subscriber, desirous of removing to the West this fall, offers for sale his Lands in this county, viz: 850 acres on the North-East bank of the Yadkin river, adjoining the lands of Jesse Hargrave and Jacob Miller, Esq. A large portion of this tract is low ground, acknowledged by all who are acquainted with it to be inferior to none on the river; 40 or 50 acres of this has been cleared a number of years, and still yields excellent crops; about 20 acres is now growing its second crop; There is also about one hundred acres of up-land in cultivation, most of which has been cleared within the last four years; 10 or 15 acres excellent meadow. Near to or adjoining this tract, is another of three hundred and fifty acres.  
Another tract, of between five and six hundred acres, lying on both sides the Beatties Ford road, 4 miles from Salisbury, not more than thirty acres at present in cultivation; two thirds of this tract is as good upland as any in the neighborhood; there is also a large portion of swamp land of the best kind, either for grass or grain. There is on the premises a new and comfortable dwelling-house, nearly finished, with all the necessary out-houses, all new; it is also surrounded with hospitable, social neighbours. In the neighbourhood of this, is a tract of one hundred and thirty acres.  
Any person desirous of purchasing land in this county, will do well to apply to the subscriber, at an early day. The payments will be made easy to the purchaser.  
July 26th, 1827. GEO. LOCKE.

**Valuable Property.**  
BEING determined upon removing to the Western Country, the subscriber offers for sale the whole of his valuable possessions, lying on the south side of the Yadkin river, and on both sides of Grant's Creek, adjoining lands of James L. Long, Adam Miller, and others, between 3 and 6 miles of Salisbury, Rowan county, N. C. There is, in all, 1000 acres of Land, a good portion of which is first rate land in the county. On the premises there are a good country dwelling-house, corn-cris, stables, and all necessary out-houses. A sufficient quantity of land is under cultivation, profitably to employ 14 or 15 hands; with a sufficient quantity of excellent meadow ground cleared, to answer all purposes, and a considerable quantity uncultivated. The land is susceptible of being, and will be, as may suit purchasers, divided into two or more plantations.  
Also, will be disposed of, the subscriber's interest (the half) in the valuable MILL, known as Long's Mill, on Grant's Creek, between 3 and 4 miles from Salisbury. The subscriber being determined to sell, all the above property, or any part of it, will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser. Persons desirous of purchasing, are invited to examine the premises;—which, in my absence, will be shown by my brother, James L. Long, living near Long's Ferry;—or by my Overseer on the premises.  
RICH'D. W. LONG.  
Rowan county, July 3d, 1827. 704

**Stolen.**  
FROM the subscriber's Stable in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. on the night of 20th inst. two gray HORSES, one of them having a dark mane and tail, about 7 or 8 years old, and a year about his right hind foot, about the pastern joint, occasioned by a rope. The other horse is 10 or 11 years old, rather whiter than the other; both in good order, and shod before when stolen; they are of the common size—but may appear heavy built. A man who calls himself Wm. Dean, is suspected to be the thief. Dean was missing at the same time the Horses were; he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, broad across the forehead, but his face tapers towards the chin, with a very large mouth, rather stoop shouldered, unpleasant countenance and down look; boasts much of his manhood, and is fond of mimicking the Dutch brogue, fond of gambling, and says he is a carpenter by trade; had on a blue cloth coat with a black velvet collar, gray casinet pantaloons, black hat, with a low tapered crown and broad brim. A very liberal reward will be given for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, or delivering him to me in Concord, N. C. Also, a liberal reward for both or either of the Horses. Any information directed to the post-office in this place, will be thankfully received.  
JNO. E. MAHAN.  
Concord, N. C. July 23, 1827. 3175  
Editors of newspapers are requested to assist in detecting a horse-thief, by noticing the above.  
J. E. M.

**GOLD AND SILVER**  
**Patent Lever Watches,**  
**JEWELRY, &c.**  
HUNTINGTON & WYNN have just received from Philadelphia and New-York, an elegant assortment of the above articles. Also, a good assortment of Military Goods. All of which can and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.  
They have a fresh supply of materials, and are well prepared to Repair Watches, &c. All orders shall meet with prompt attention.  
Salisbury, May 14, 1827. 62

## NAILS for Sale.

THE subscriber, acting as Agent for Mr. Henry Fulemwidier, proprietor of the Lincoln Nail Manufactory, offers to the public NAILS of all sizes and descriptions, by the keg or quantity, upon terms equally satisfactory as they can be brought from Charleston or any other city to this place. Those wishing to supply themselves, can do so by making application to the undersigned.  
EDWARD CRESS, Agent.  
Salisbury, Feb. 15th, 1827. 6mt76  
N. B. Old Copper Stills, and other Old Copper, bought by the subscriber. E. CRESS.

## TAILORING BUSINESS.

THE subscribers having entered into copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring Business, under the firm of HAGUE & HAMPTON, take this method of respectfully informing the citizens of Cabarrus county, and the adjacent country, that they have commenced business in the shop heretofore occupied by Mr. Hague, opposite Mr. Alexander's House of Entertainment, in the town of Concord; where they are prepared to execute all descriptions of work in their line of business, in the most substantial manner, and after the most fashionable styles of workmanship. Having made arrangements for receiving quarterly from Philadelphia, the latest fashions in vogue there, they will be enabled to suit any gentleman with the newest fashioned dress garments, made up after the Patent Protractor system of tailoring. Their prices for work, will be as follows:

Fine Cloth Coats, - - -	\$5 to 6
Homespun cloth Coats, - -	3
Pantaloons, - - - - -	1 25
Waistcoats, - - - - -	1 25 to 1 50

The public are invited to try our shop; we only ask a fair trial; if we then fail of satisfying, we are content not to be patronized.  
THOMAS A. HAGUE.  
WADE W. HAMPTON.  
Concord, July 10, 1827. 678

## Silas Templeton, Tailor.

HAS just received the latest and most approved fashions from Philadelphia, accompanied with portrait figures, representing the different colors which are worn by the most fashionable gentlemen of the cities of Philadelphia and New-York. The drafts of the fashions now received, are, in regard to their neatness and elegance of taste, superior to any heretofore published. All gentlemen, therefore, wishing fashionable garments made, may rest assured that they can be as well suited as at any other place in this or the adjoining states. Having in his employ a considerable force, orders for every description of work from a distance, will be executed on the shortest notice; and no disappointment, either in the fit of the garments, or in the punctual execution of them, need be feared. Country cloth, and summer clothing, will be made up at more reasonable prices than he has heretofore charged.

He also here takes the liberty of returning his sincere thanks to the public, for the liberal encouragement he has hitherto received; and hopes that the style of his work, and the punctuality with which he will execute it, will insure a continuance of the generous patronage which has heretofore been extended to him.  
Salisbury, April 23, 1827. 60

## BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a Book Bindery in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of Binding.  
Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.  
Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamented, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obedient servant, J. H. DE CARPENTIER.  
Salisbury, April 28th, 1827. 60

## Taken Up and Committed.

ON the 9th and 11th instant, Ben. Frank, and John, Ben about 26 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, black, says he belongs to John Jordain, of Wilkes county, Georgia; Frank, 23 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark complexion, says he belongs to Charles Smith, of Oglethorpe county, Georgia; John, 20 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, yellow complexion, says he belongs to Samuel Cherry, of Pendleton, South Carolina. The owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.  
JOHN MCGUIRE, Jailor.  
Morganton, N. C. June 15th, 1827. 68

## Committed to the Jail

OF Wilkes county, on the 20th of May, 1827, a negro man who says his name is SANDY; he is 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 25 years old, very black, speaks quick, has lost some of his upper front teeth rather on the left side, both ears cropped, and says he belongs to James Blackman, Lancaster district, South Carolina, who purchased him in the lower part of this state, and that he left his master below Charlotte. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take the negro away.  
CHARLES PHELPS, Jailor.  
May 31st, 1827. 65

## Every man his own Miller.

THE subscriber having purchased the right for Moses Mendenhall's Perpendicular, and William Benbow's Horizontal Patent Grist Mills, for Cabarrus county, and William Benbow's for Mecklenburg county, now offers for sale these Mills, and the Single Rights, separately or by the number, on accommodating terms. Mr. John E. Mahan of Concord, is authorized to sell for the county of Cabarrus.  
The plan of both these Mills may be seen in Concord and Charlotte, at Courts.  
BENJAMIN F. ALEXANDER.  
Mecklenburg county, May 9, 1827. 6mt74

## Mr. MURPHEY'S ORATION.

[CONCLUDED.]  
Henderson survived Duffey many years, and obtained the first standing at the bar of this State. He was devoted to his profession, and upon the whole, was the most perfect model of a lawyer that our bar has produced. It was late in life before he turned his attention to polite literature, and he never acquired a good style in composition. Yet his style and manner of speaking at the bar were extremely impressive. I shall here speak of him as I did in a sketch of his character published shortly after his death. In him the faculties of a fine mind were blended with exalted moral feelings. Although he was at all times accessible, he seemed to live and move in an atmosphere of dignity. He exacted nothing by his manner, yet all approached him with reverence and left him with respect. The little quarrels and contests of men were beneath him; his was the region of high sentiment, and there he occupied a standing that was pre-eminent. The constitution and jurisprudence of his country, were his favorite studies. Profound reflection had generalized his ideas, and given to his political and legal learning a scientific cast. No man better understood the theory of our government; no man more admired it, and no man gave more practical proofs of his admiration. The sublime idea that he lived under a government of laws, was forever uppermost in his mind, and seemed to give a coloring to all his actions. As he acknowledged no dominion but that of the laws, he bowed with reverence to their authority, and taught obedience no less by his example than his precept. To the humble officer of justice he was respectful; the vices of private character were overlooked when the individuals stood before him clothed with judicial authority. In the County Courts, where the Justices of the Peace administer the law, he was no less respectful in his deportment, than in the highest tribunal of the State. He considered obedience to the laws to be the first duty of a citizen; and it seemed to be the great object of his professional life, to inculcate a sense of this duty, and give to the administration of the laws an impressive character. He was conscious of his high standing, and never committed himself, nor put his reputation at risk. He always came to the trial of his causes well prepared; and if the state of his health, or his want of preparation were likely to jeopardise his reputation in the management of his client's cause, he would decline the trial until a more favorable time. The courts in which he practised, and his brother lawyers, understood the delicacy of his feelings upon this point so well, that they extended to him the indulgence he required; and a knowledge of this part of his character, gave confidence to his clients, and attracted crowds of people to hear his speeches. When he rose at the bar, no one expected to hear common place matter; no one looked for a cold, rapid or phlegmatic harangue. His great excellence as a speaker consisted in an earnestness and dignity of manner, and strong powers of reasoning. He seized one or two strong points, and these he illustrated and enforced. His exordium was short and appropriate; he quickly marched up to the great point in controversy, making no manoeuvre as if he were afraid to approach it, or was desirous of attacking it by surprise. The confidence he exhibited of success he gradually imparted to his hearers; he grew more warm and earnest as he advanced in his argument, and seizing the critical moment for enforcing conviction, he brought forth his main argument, pressed it home, and sat down. As he advanced in life, he seemed more and more anxious that the laws should be interpreted and administered by the rules of common sense. He lost his reverence for artificial rulers; he said the laws were made for the people, and they should be interpreted and administered by rules which they understood, whenever it was practicable; that common sense belonged to the people in a higher degree than to learned men, and to interpret laws by rules which were at variance with the rules of common sense, necessarily lessened the respect of the people for the laws, and induced them to believe that courts and lawyers contrived mysteries in the science merely for the purpose of supporting the profession of lawyers. He said the rules of pedantry did not suit this country nor this age; that common sense had acquired dominion in politics and religion, and was gaining it in the law; that judges and lawyers should have the independence and magnanimity to strip off the veil of mystery from every branch of the science, and simplify and make it intelligible, as far as possible, to the understanding of the common people.  
In all free States, eloquence has preceded poetry, history and philosophy.

By opening the road to wealth and fame, it subverts the purposes of avarice and ambition; society is led captive by its charms, and sometimes bound in fetters by its powers. In this State, the Bar and the General Assembly have been thus far the theatre for its display. It is the branch of literature which we have cultivated with so much success, and in which we have not been far behind any of our sister States. Not long after Davie left the House of Commons, there appeared in that body another man, whose genius we have all admired and whose misfortune we all deplore. I hope I may be permitted to speak of him, although he is still living; Providence has withdrawn him from public view, and he has been followed by the regrets and tears of his countrymen. I speak of John Stanly, Esq. For more than twenty years he has been the ornament of the Bar and of the House of Commons. Small in stature, neat in dress, graceful in manner, with a voice well modulated, and a mind intrepid, disciplined and rich in knowledge, he became the most accomplished orator of the State. His style of eloquence was more various than that of any of his predecessors. Such were the versatility of his genius and the extent of his acquirements, that he could at pleasure adopt the lofty, flowing style of Davie, or the plain, simple, energetic style of Moore. He could rouse the noble passions, or amuse by his wit and pleasantry. He excelled in appropriate pauses, emphasis and gesticulation. No speaker was ever more fortunate in accommodating his manner to his subject; and on all important subjects he had a greatness of manner which small men seldom acquire. He resembled Moore in the quickness of his perceptions and the intuition of his judgment. His talents and knowledge were always at command, and he could bring them to bear with force and effect as occasion required, without any preparation. His mind was so well disciplined and so happily toned, that it was always ready for action. He possessed the rare talent of conversing well; his conversation was the perpetual flow of sober thought or pleasant humour, and was heightened in its effect by his happy style and graceful manner. He was among the few statesmen of this or any country, whose style and manner in conversation equalled his style and manner in public speaking.

Few of the men whom I have named had the advantage of a liberal education; they rose to eminence by the force of their genius and a diligent application to their studies. The number of our literary men has been small, compared with our population; but this is not a matter of surprise, when we look to the condition of the State since the close of the revolutionary war. When the war ended, the people were in poverty, society in disorder, morals and manners almost prostrate. Order was to be restored to society and energy to the laws, before industry could repair the fortunes of the people; schools were to be established for the education of youth, and congregations formed for preaching the gospel, before the public morals could be amended. Time was required to effect these objects; and the most important of them, the education of youth, was the longest neglected. Before this university went into operation, in 1794, there were not more than three schools in the State, in which the rudiments of a classical education could be acquired. The most prominent and useful of these schools was kept by Dr. David Caldwell, of Guilford county. He instituted it shortly after the close of the war, and continued it for more than thirty years. The usefulness of Dr. Caldwell to the literature of North Carolina will never be sufficiently appreciated; but the opportunities of instruction in his school were very limited. There was no library attached to it; his students were supplied with a few of the Greek and Latin classics, Euclid's Elements of Mathematics, and Martin's Natural Philosophy. Moral Philosophy was taught from a syllabus of lectures delivered by Dr. Witherspoon in Princetown College. The students had no books on history or miscellaneous literature. There were indeed very few in the State, except in the libraries of lawyers who lived in the commercial towns. I well remember, that after completing my course of studies under Dr. Caldwell, I spent nearly two years without finding any books to read, except some old works on theological subjects. At length, I accidentally met with Voltaire's history of Charles the twelfth of Sweden, an odd volume of Smollett's Roderic Random, and an abridgment of Don Quixote. These books gave me a taste for reading, which I had no opportunity of gratifying until I became a student in this university in the year 1796. Few of Dr. Caldwell's students had better opportunities of getting books than myself; and with these plain

der opportunities of instruction, it is not surprising that so few became eminent in the liberal professions. At this day, when libraries are established in all our towns, when every professional man, and every respectable gentleman, has a collection of books, it is difficult to conceive the inconveniences under which young men labored thirty or forty years ago.

But has the number of our distinguished men increased as the facilities of instruction have increased? They certainly have not. Of the number of young men who have been educated at this university, how few have risen to eminence in any branch of literature! Their number bears no proportion to the increased means of instruction which they have had. To what causes is this to be attributed? The causes are numerous, but we will notice only a few of the most operative. In the first place, the plan of education in all our schools, particularly in our preparatory schools, is radically defective: too much time is spent upon syntax and etymology; the time of the student is wasted and his genius frittered away upon words, instead of being developed and polished by the spirit of the writer. Instead of directing the study of the Greek and Latin classics to the development of his faculties and the improvement of his taste, his time is taken up in nice attentions to words, arrangement of clauses and construction of periods. With his mind thus injured, he enters upon the study of the physical and moral sciences, and long accustomed to frivolous investigation, he never rises to the dignity of those sciences, nor understands the methods by which their truths are illustrated. In the next place, too many studies are crowded upon the student at once; studies which have no analogy nor connexion. In the third place, the time allotted for completing a course of scientific study is too short; the student's mind flags under the severe labours imposed upon it. The elasticity of the mind ought never to be weakened; if it be, the student thenceforward hobbles through his course, and is often broken down before he gets to the end of it. In the fourth place, too many studies are pursued, and none pursued well: the student acquires a smattering of languages and sciences, and understands none of them. The superficial kind of learning is destructive of the powers of the mind, and unfit it for deep and severe investigation. In the last place, the multitude of books is a serious injury to most students. They despair of reading many of them, and content themselves with reading reviews of the most celebrated. At length the valuable books are placed away carefully in a library, and newspapers, pamphlets and other fugitive productions take up all their time for reading. There is nothing in this course, which teaches youth how to think and investigate. The great object of education is to give to the mind activity and energy; this object can never be attained by studies which distract its attention and impair its elasticity.

The evils which I have mentioned are not confined to the schools of North Carolina; they exist in nearly all the schools of the Union. Massachusetts has taken the lead in correcting them, and introducing methods of instruction founded upon the philosophy of the mind. The state of science and of literature among her people, shews the happy effect of these changes. The trustees of this university have resolved to make similar changes, to remodel the plan of studies, and introduce new methods of instruction. Whatever changes may be made in our plans of education, young men, who are desirous of being either useful or eminent in active life, should recollect this truth, that the education received at a college or university, is intended only as a preparation of the mind for receiving the rich stores of science and general knowledge, which subsequent industry is to acquire. He who depends upon this preparation alone, will be like a farmer who ploughs his land and sows no grain. The period of useful study commences, when a young man finishes his collegiate course. At that time his faculties have acquired some maturity from age and some discipline from exercise; and if he enter with diligence upon the study of a branch of science and confine his attention to that branch, he soon becomes astonished at his progress and at the increase of his intellectual powers. Let him avoid reading or even looking into a variety of books. Nine tenths of them are worse than useless; the reading of them produces a positive injury to the mind; they not only distract his attention, but blunt his faculties. Let him read only works of men of genius; read but few books and read them often. Take two young men of equal minds and similar genius; put into the hands of one, Shakespeare's Plays, Milton's Paradise Lost, Don Quixote and Gil Blas; and into the hands of the other, all the hundred volumes of



dulness which fill our libraries; and at the end of twelve months, mark the difference between them. The first will be like the high spirited steed that is ready for the course; the other will be encumbered with a load of useless ideas, his faculties weakened and the bright tints of his genius obscured.

The next great object after the improvement of the intellectual faculties, is the forming of a moral character. This is by far the most difficult part of education: it depends upon the doctrines of morals and the philosophy of the passions and feelings. Little success has heretofore attended it, either in the schools of Europe or this country. The moral character of youth has been generally formed by their parents, by friends who gained their confidence, or by their pursuits in active life. The morality thus taught is purely practical; it has reference to no abstract truths; it looks only to the passions and feelings of our nature under the variety of circumstances in which we may be placed in society, and the duties which thence result. The science of Ethics taught in our schools is a cold, speculative science; and our youth are misled by substituting this for practical morality. It is to be regretted, that we have no work on moral philosophy, which treats of Ethics purely as a practical science; and it is remarkable, that, notwithstanding the great improvement that has been made within the last century in metaphysical and physical science, and the liberal turn of philosophical enquiry which has been introduced, the science of Ethics remains stationary. The question, "what is the foundation of moral obligation," is not more satisfactorily answered now than it was two centuries ago. And until the principles of Ethics shall be disentangled from the speculative doctrines of Theology, interwoven by the schoolmen and monks in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and those principles be traced to the constitution and condition of man, having for their object the development of his social rights and duties, we shall have to regret that the most sublime of all the sciences remains imperfect. It seems to be reserved for the philosophers of Scotland to trace those principles and make this development; and we wait with impatience for the promised work of Dugald Stewart on this subject. But any system of morals which we may study as a science, will never have much effect in forming our moral character. We must look to our constitutional temperament, to our passions and feelings as influenced by external circumstances; and for rules of conduct we must look to the actions and parables of Christ: they are worth more than all the books which have been written on morals; they explain, and at the same time apply that pure morality which is founded upon virtuous feeling.

*Young Gentlemen of the Diabetic and Philanthropic Societies:*

As you have conferred on me the honor of delivering this first public Address under your joint resolution, I hope you will permit me, before I sit down, to say a few words upon a subject connected with the usefulness of your Societies and the interests of the University. I speak to you in the spirit of fellowship, and a long acquaintance with your Societies enables me to speak with confidence. I well know the influence which your Societies can exercise in maintaining the good order of this institution, in sustaining the authority of the faculty, in suppressing vice, and promoting a gentlemanly deportment among the students. Every respectable student, of proper age, is a member of one or the other of your Societies, and feels more mortification at incurring its censure than that of the faculty. This feeling is the fulcrum on which the power of the Societies ought to be exerted. Let me entreat you, then, more particularly as you propose hereafter to occupy a higher ground than you have heretofore done, to exert that power in sustaining the discipline of the University, in encouraging industry and good manners, and in suppressing vice. The united efforts of the two Societies can do more in effecting these objects than the authority of the trustees or faculty. A high responsibility rests upon you: your honor and the welfare of the University demand its faithful discharge.

In a short time you will complete your course of studies at this place, and bid adieu to these Halls, to act your parts upon the great theatre of active life. Your friends and your country have much to hope, much to expect from you. Devote yourselves with diligence to your studies. When you shall have finished your course here, remember that your education is just commencing; I mean that education which is to fit you for acting a distinguished part: upon the theatre of your country. The pursuits and the honors of literature lie in the same road with those of ambition; and he who aspires to fame or distinction, must rest his hopes upon the improvement of his intellect. Julius Caesar was one of the most accomplished scholars of Rome, and Napoleon Bonaparte of France. In our own country, we lately have seen one of our most eminent scholars raised to the Chief Magistracy of the nation, and the greatest orator of the age made his prime

minister. I speak not here of politics; literature has no factions; good taste no parties. Remember, my young friends, that most of the men who thus far have shed a lustre upon our country, had not one-half the opportunities of education which you have enjoyed. They had to rely upon their genius and industry. Genius delights to toil with difficulties; they discipline its powers and animate its courage: it contemns the honors which can be obtained without labour, and prizes only those which are purchased by noble exertion. Wish not, therefore, for a life of ease; but go forth with stout hearts and determined resolution. As yet you little know what labour and perseverance can effect, nor the exalted pleasures which honorable exertion gives to the ingenuous mind. May God take charge of you; lead you in the ways of uprightness and honor; make you all useful men, and ornaments to your country.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

*Mr. Printer:* The election of a President of these United States is well calculated to call forth the utmost exertions of those who have any claims on that exalted station, and to enlist the feelings of their immediate friends, exciting them to strain every nerve in favour of the man of their choice. This accounts, in a good degree, no doubt, for the incessant skirmishing observable in the public prints, between the supporters and friends of Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson. And yet when a cool observer reflects upon the subject, he is unable to discover any good reason, drawn from public utility, for the marked preference with which the partisans of the one or of the other, are continually endeavouring to impress him.

I think, sir, that a short survey of the leading policies of the day, will establish the position here assumed, beyond reasonable contradiction. Let us make an attempt to draw a parallel between those two great men: Mr. Adams is supposed (and there is evidence, perhaps, although I have never been able to discover it, that the supposition is correct,—but whether there is such evidence or not, he is supposed) to be friendly to the existing Tariff: So, unequivocally, is General Jackson—there is no uncertainty in the proof here. Mr. Adams is thought to be too much inclined to outstrip the boundaries of the Constitution, with respect to internal improvements; although I believe otherwise, the resolutions of Mr. Giles, and of the Legislature of Virginia, to the contrary notwithstanding: yet if it be a crime, Gen. Jackson is, in this respect, as great a sinner as Mr. Adams: his vote for the appropriation, for the Cumberland Road, containing, within itself, the assumption of the identical principle for which his friends have, some of them at least, thought proper to anathematize and proscribe Mr. Adams. On the other hand, Gen. Jackson has been much censured for his conduct in the Seminole War; which conduct, Mr. Adams, as Secretary of State, ably justified; and thereby, if it was a fault, made it his own.

But it has been said that the present incumbent ascended the chair by the corrupt assistance of Mr. Clay. It has also been said that the same bargain that was made by Adams, was offered by Jackson: There is no proof of the truth of either of these assertions; and I believe neither of them,—but cannot help thinking one of them to be just as probable as the other. Gen. Jackson is unquestionably an able Captain, a consummate Warrior. Here the comparison fails; Adams never yet commanded an army or fought a duel. But Adams has spent great part of his life in the Cabinet, and in foreign Courts; and I should suppose it probable, before his election to the chief magistracy, and his able guidance of the affairs of the nation in that station, reduced it to a certainty, that his pursuits had been better adapted to the purpose of qualifying him for the Presidency than has those of the General.

I pretend not, Mr. Printer, and I hope none of your readers will so understand me, that I have no preference for one of those men. Every man ought to have a preference; and every man ought to avow it on proper occasions. All that I contend for, is, that it is not necessary to such preference, that we should believe that the candidate who happens not to be by us preferred, is every thing mean and contemptible; whilst the other, who yet holds the same sentiments on most of the political questions that agitate the public mind, is every thing that is honorable and excellent.

A FARMER.

#### SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The Hon. Langdon Cheves, late President of the Bank of the United States, and now a citizen of Philadelphia, in his answer to an invitation of the citizens of Lancaster, Penn. to their 4th of July dinner, has avowed his preface for General Jackson in the following words:—"I participate warmly in the several motives which govern the citizens of Lancaster on the occasion—as well in the particular sentiment which unites them, as in the patriotic object which they propose. Like them, I am decidedly friendly to the election of Gen. Jackson to the next Presidency, and like them I deem the celebra-

tion of the anniversary of our independence a solemn duty; a duty, the discharge of which can become no class of persons better than the friends of the hero of the second war of independence, who was also a participant in the first."

#### SELECTED TOASTS.

Perhaps there is no better way of ascertaining the public sentiment on any prominent subject, than by referring to the volunteer toasts drunk on the anniversary of our independence. The following are selected from widely variant parts of the Union, and are, therefore, entitled to the more weight.

[At Boston.]

By Russell Jarvis. Andrew Jackson—The proud Patriot, the able General, the liberal Statesman, the Honest Man.

"As some tall cliff, that lifts its awful form, Swells from the gale, and midway leaves the storm, Though round its breast the rolling clouds are spread, Eternal sunshine settles on its head."

[At Concord, N. H.]

Andrew Jackson—Desperate and despicable must be that cause which invades the happiness of the family sanctuary to wither the laurels which adorn the brow of the Hero and the Statesman.

[At Troy, N. Y.]

By J. Norton, Jr. Beauty—Gen. Jackson preserved it from violence at New Orleans; let us remember it, and pay him, with interest.

[At Springfield, Mass.]

By A. Morgan. Gen. Andrew Jackson—A pure Patriot, an honest and inflexible Statesman; worthy the first office in the gift of a free people.

[At Tolland, Connecticut.]

By I. Parish, Esq. Ferdinand, king of Spain, with his Pope, Cardinals, Priests, Friars, and holy Inquisition—May the places which know them, soon know them no more forever.

Capt. Sanford Stanley. Gen. Andrew Jackson—May he wield the Pen in the Cabinet, as much to the discomfort of his enemies, as he did the Sword in the field of battle.

[At Ontario, N. Y.]

By Col. Hawes. General Andrew Jackson—His mighty arm was our defence in war—his mighty mind our brightest hope in peace.

[At Vauxhall Garden, Philadelphia.]

By Daniel H. Miller. The Pennsylvania System—Hickory and Homespun.

By Gen. Robert Patterson. Gen. A. Jackson, a "Military Chieftain"—The man who shears his own fleece, and wears cloth spun from it, can never be caught by the friend of Pennsylvania, and the manufacturing interest.

By Liberty Browne. George Washington and Andrew Jackson—Volunteers in youth; Commanders and Statesmen in maturer years.

[At Richmond, Va.]

By Robert Douthat. The will of the majority—He who endeavors to counteract it, has already passed the Rubicon! well seasoned "Hickory" would suit the recreant better than the dagger of Brutus.

[At Columbia, S. C.]

By Dr. Fitch. John Q. Adams and Henry Clay—the pride and boast of the American people—posterity will rank them among the pillars and luminaries of our country.

By Mr. Tidwell. The next President of the United States, General Andrew Jackson, the Hero of New Orleans—His public services are duly appreciated, and he merits the increasing confidence of his fellow citizens.

[At Knoxville, Tenn.]

By Doctor Isaac Wright. The honorable John Haywood, the great luminary of the law—May the mantle that fell from him, light upon the shoulders of the present judges; and may they be endowed with a full portion of his spirit.

By W. J. Clark—On the 4th March 1829.

May Adams, who now fills the Presidential chair, Be hurled from his seat and old Hickory placed there.

[At Framingham, Mass.]

Uncle Sam—Fifty one years old this day—His family increases with his ability to support them.

[At Hamburg, S. C.]

By C. C. Mayson, Esq. Jno. C. Calhoun—In office second only to the President; in the hearts of Carolinians second only to Andrew Jackson.

By Capt. John Sales. Washington, Jefferson, La Fayette and Jackson: the four greatest stars in the American Constellation.

[At Boston.]

New England—She boasts of no other plantations than her free schools and colleges; and for staple products,

Men are the growth her frozen climes supply, And souls are ripen'd in her Northern sky.

[At Richmond, Va.]

By Governor Giles. The infatuated President of the U. States, who claims all political power from "the author of our existence" as paramount to our own constitution. This saves at once all the disagreeable troubles of construction. [The Richmond Whig says this toast was coolly received.]

[At Mitchell's Spring, Va.]

Sent by Gov. Giles.—The tariff schemer—The silly boy, who ripped up his goose, that laid the golden eggs—The Southern will not long pay tribute.

[At Goschland Court House, Va.]

By John B. Anderson. John Randolph of Roanoke, the lion of the South;

He flicks the fleck from Johnny Q.

And tears the hide from Harry too.

[At Hillsborough, Geo.]

By Ezekiel Miller, a Revolutionary soldier:

I've lived in Georgia fifty year, And to the Tories I was severe; I fought the Indians and British too, And all of them helped to subdue.

[At Hillsboro, N. C.]

Woman:

Well might the Turk his heaven suppose Of beings such as this; The Christian but by teaching knows A more exalted bliss.

So industriously are the slanderous representations of the duel between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Dickinson circulated, that the truth of the affair ought to be known. A correspondent of the Hartford Times corroborates the statement we gave in our paper a few weeks since, in relation to the affair; and adds:

"There are some particulars omitted, which present the character of General Jackson in a still more favorable light; for it appeared that it was not his intention to kill his adversary when he went upon the ground, notwithstanding the wanton and unprovoked insult which he had received from him. My informant was Dr. Hanson Catlett, late a surgeon in the United States Army, who was the second of Mr. Dickinson. The circumstances which preceded the duel, are correctly stated by your correspondent. Dickinson (so says Dr. Catlett) being a capital shot, and very quick upon the trigger, got the first fire. His ball entered Mr. Jackson's right breast, and wounded him severely, but as he did not fall immediately, Dickinson exclaimed, 'Is it possible I have not killed him?' Mr. Jackson then fired, and shot his adversary through the body. While we were on the ground, Mr. Jackson observed to me, 'I would have spared your friend, gross as was the outrage which he has committed upon me, and although I knew that he had entered into a combination with five other men to take my life, but for the exclamation he made after he had fired, by which I was convinced that one or the other of us must remain on the field. If I had thrown away my fire he would have insisted upon another shot.' Dr. Catlett further said, 'Mr. Jackson was right; Dickinson had determined to kill him, and offered bets that he would do so.'

*Congress of Tacubaya.*—The New York Mercantile Advertiser of Tuesday morning says:—"We have it from the best authority that the reports of Mexico being opposed to the appointment of representatives to this Congress, or of being unfriendly to the contemplated conferences, is incorrect. The truth is, the Ministers of Central America, Peru, and Colombia, returned to their respective countries with certain Treaties agreed upon at Panama, to obtain the ratification of the same by their governments. These treaties were said to be altogether of a local character, containing no objectionable stipulations; but the agitated state in which those three countries have been placed since the period of the Panama Congress, has to this time prevented them from being considered and ratified. Until this is done, it is believed the session of the Congress will not be resumed."

[A poor excuse is said to be better than none.]

*From the Philadelphia Evening Post.*

The proprietor of the Rattlesnakes, at present exhibiting at the Masonic Hall, offers twelve and a half cents a piece for live rats, and half that sum for live mice, as he intends giving his snakes one splendid repast, they having fasted for nearly one year.

We perceive by the country papers, that the farmers have never had more abundant cause for congratulation, than from the present prospect of the grain and grass crops.

H. S. Tanner Esq. of this city has been elected an honorary member of the Geographical society of Paris.

A Kentucky paper in speaking of Isaac B. Desha says: "Isaac looks as well as he did before he cut his throat, although not quite so fleshy. He breathes through a tube by which he makes a considerable wheezing."

*Why a Man is not made of Dust.*

A black servant, not a hundred miles from St. Andrews, Holborn, being examined in the church catechism, by the minister of the parish, was asked, 'What are you made of, Jack?' he said, 'Of mud, massa.' On being told he should say, of dust, he refused; 'No massa, it won't do, no stick together.'

*To Preserve Milk.*—A spoonful of horse radish put into a pan of milk, it is said, will preserve it sweet for several days.

Love is shown by kind actions, and not by fair speeches.

## Salisbury:

AUGUST 7, 1827.

Gen. Alexander Gray, one of the U. S. commissioners for holding a treaty with the Cherokee Indians, passed through this town last week, on his way to the Nation, where the Commissioners are to meet on the 15th inst. The Cherokees are about to establish a Newspaper in the nation, for the purpose of diffusing intelligence among their people, and of civilizing and refining the more savage part of them.

The venerable ex-president Madison, was lately dangerously ill with the cholera morbus; but, at the last accounts, was a great deal better, and out of all danger.

James Coit, Esq. one of the most estimable citizens of the town of Cheraw, died about twelve days since; which seems to have given rise to a report in the adjacent country, that the place was very sickly. The Spectator, of the 27th ultimo, contradicts this report; and says, that on that morning there were but two persons indisposed in the town,—and those not seriously.

*Wreck.*—The sloop Falcon, belonging to New Bedford, (Mass.) from Savannah, bound to New-York, laden with cotton and rice, was run on Cape Look Out Shoals, on the coast of this state, on the 14th ult. and lost. There were 26 or 27 passengers on board, besides the crew, who are all believed to have been saved; a small portion of the cargo only, would be saved,—and no hopes for the vessel. From a communication in the Newbern Sentinel, it would appear that the wreckers living near where the vessel was lost, and who went on board to save what could be saved, acted in a most disgraceful and barbarous manner; they robbed the passengers and crew of not only their money, but even their clothes—they even made a lady pull off her silk stockings, and give them up. Hanging would not punish such brutes in human shape, as they deserve.

Benjamin Gorham has been nominated by the Federalists of Boston, as a candidate for Congress, in room of Mr. Webster, promoted to the Senate; Harrison Gray Otis was first applied to, but declined. David Henshaw has been nominated as the Jackson candidate. A meeting was to be held by the friends of the Administration, without distinction as to other parties, to nominate a candidate to their liking. Since the above was in type, we learn from the New-York Daily Advertiser of the 27th ult. that Benjamin Gorham has been elected by a majority of 579.

An extensive distillery, at Wilmington, in this state, took fire on the 20th ult. and two of the stills were so much injured that they were stopped. The Recorder, however, informs the public, (in terms that would induce a belief that there was much concern among the people there on account of the stoppage of the distillery) that one still remained uninjured; "so that those who send orders [for whiskey] need not apprehend any disappointment. Consoling information.....to some people."

A Mr. John Templeton, of Newbern, in this state, in advertising for a journeyman saddler, oddly enough remarks: "It matters not of what religious persuasion he be, as I am not myself a sectarian, nor a judge of the faith of others." Sure enough, what has the making of saddles to do with the religious tenets of a man!

*Lucky Printers.*—It is so rare that good luck ever lights upon the luckless fraternity of Printers, that it is with hopeful emotions we hear of the fortunate promotion of some of our brethren of the type in Washington City. Roger C. Weightman, Esq. a printer, (who made a fortune, some fifteen years since, by printing the Congress) and late Mayor of the city of Washington, having received the appointment of Cashier of the Bank of Washington, Joseph Gales, Jr. well known as the senior editor of the National Intelligencer, was appointed Mayor in Mr. Weightman's stead. Mr. Seaton, junior editor of the Nat. Intel. is president of the board of aldermen of the city; and Peter Force, equally well known as the editor of the National Journal, was lately president of the board of common council of the same city.

The Hon. John C. Calhoun, Vice President of the United States, was, at the last accounts, on a visit to the Catskill Mountain House, in the state of New-York.

The visitors at Saratago Springs, in the state of New-York, are likely to be as numerous this as in any former season: between six and seven hundred arrived there in one week, ending the 15th inst.

A convention of delegates, from 27 counties, composed of 69 of some of the most respectable men in the state, who are concerned in, or are friendly to manufactures, assembled at Albany on the 16th ult. to consult together, and devise ways and means for encouraging the manufacturing interest. Resolutions were passed, assuming as a political maxim, that Congress ought to lay such duties on foreign imports, as would protect home manufactures, &c. Twenty-four delegates were appointed to attend the manufacturers convention at Harrisburg. New-York is deeply interested in manufactures; and will not stop at any measures to favor her own interest.



An anti-tariff meeting was held in Cheraw, S. C. on the 25th ult.; at which resolutions were unanimously adopted, disapproving in strong, but moderate language, of any increase of the duties on foreign imports; and remonstrating against the system of monopoly which the manufacturers at the north are striving to establish in their own behalf, to the ruinous disadvantage of the agricultural and commercial portion of our citizens. It was also resolved to memorialize Congress, against the "Woolens Bill," which was before that body at its last session. There is but one voice among the great body of the people at the South, on the subject of the tariff, and that is decidedly hostile to being saddled with any greater burdens, in the shape of tariff duties, than those under which they now labor.

In New-Jersey, (says a paper of that state) it is scarcely within the recollection of a living person, when a more abundant harvest has rewarded the agriculturist in that part of the country.

The Rice Fields in the neighborhood of Wilmington, in this state, are said to present a luxuriant appearance, and promise to reward the cultivator abundantly. Cultivating Rice is a much better business, now, than making cotton; but the district of country, in this state, susceptible of producing it, is confined to a few south-eastern counties only; while cotton is planted, to considerable extent, in all the counties in the state, except Haywood, Buncombe, Rutherford, Burke, Ashe, Wilkes, Surry, Stokes, Rockingham, and two or three others bordering on Virginia; and in these a sufficient quantity is raised for domestic uses.

Tabacco is the staple marketable product of a number of the northern and north-eastern counties; and, at the present prices of cotton, is a much more profitable crop than the latter. Indeed, we are well assured, that the raising of cotton will not, at the present depressed prices of that article, neat to the cultivator an average of 2 per cent. on the capital invested in the business.

Mr. White: The following are some pressing wants, which I request you to make known to the public through the columns of your paper: Wanted, less fuss and abuse in electing President, because it would keep the monarchists in Europe, and elsewhere, from grinning at us.

Wanted, to elect a President, without trading the present incumbent, because we think Mr. Adams to be a good patriot and worthy statesman, and has done nothing (except in a few instances) to merit so much abuse.

Wanted, to elect a President for only four years in succession, because such a measure might draw his attention to executive business, instead of inducing him to elect one all the first four years for his promotion the second.

Wanted, to elect Gen. Andrew Jackson President for the next four years, because we consider him a worthy statesman and firm patriot, added to that of an undoubted Hero.

Wanted, to obtain, peacefully, an equal representation in our Legislature, because we would rather not force our lowland masters to submit to such a reasonable and republican measure.

Wanted, to tax every species of ardent spirits in the nation, for the purpose of promoting primary free schools, because, as now, our children derive no benefit of our spending money; but then they would get a part.

Wanted, less electioneering and treating by candidates, because we get so groggy that we are incompetent judges of men's merits; consequently we might send the very meanest scurf of the earth to fill the legislative halls.

Wanted, more vital Christianity, because it would take the place of much of the present impiety, and make the people of our nation happy, now and forever.

#### A REVOLUTIONIST.

Burke county, July, 1827.

In allusion to the excitement which now prevails on the subject of the Presidential election, the editor of the Georgia Courier retails the following old, but very-much-to-the-point story:

Story of a Boy who had got frightened by a terrible noise in his father's garden.

"Dad! (says the boy) there's five hundred cats in our garden—only hear what a racket!" "Poh, poh, Ralph! no such thing." "Well, there's three hundred, I know there is!" "Why Ralph, are you a dunce? there's not three hundred cats in the whole town." "There must be at least a hundred, dad! or else they could not make such a noise." "How do you know, Ralph, did you see them?" "Why, yes, I saw our old black cat, and another."

Mammoth.—While the workmen were employed on the Morris Canal, during the last month, part of the bones of a mammoth were dug up: among them was a tusk upwards of six feet in length, a grinder weighing four pounds, &c. From the extraordinary dimensions of the bones found, one would naturally conclude the animal to which they belonged must have been a full brother to the giant animal whose bones have been recently discovered near New-Orleans, a scientific description of which was given in our paper of the 19th of June, taken from the Charleston Courier.

Mr. White: Please announce me, in your next paper, as a Candidate for Congress, from this District. ASA EUBANKS. Chatham county, July, 1827.

A great dinner has been given to Mr. Secretary Clay, in Lexington, Kentucky; fifteen hundred people are said to have been present; but the number who dined, is not mentioned:—the town of Lexington contains a population of four or five thousand. Wm. B. Rochester, the Panama Secretary, and the late would-be Gov. of New-York, was at the dinner. The following modest toast was given complimentary to Mr. Clay, and he returned the compliment by an eloquent speech:

"4. Our distinguished Guest, Henry Clay.—The furnace of persecution may be heated seven times hotter and seventy times more, he will come out unscathed by the fire of malignity, brighter to all, and dearer to his friends; while his enemies shall sink with the dross of their own vile materials."

The following very moderate effusion, was also among the regular toasts:

"11. The Combination.  
Oh Pope! Had I thy satire's darts,  
I'd give the scoundrels their deserts,  
And rip their hollow rotten hearts,  
And tell aloud  
Their juggling hocus pocus arts  
To cheat the crowd."

Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, is the member of Congress who informed Gen. Jackson that an intrigue was going on pending the late presidential election before the house of representatives; and Mr. Markley is the member who informed Mr. Buchanan.

The Election.—The General Election throughout this state, takes place on Thursday of this week, the 9th. In a few of the counties, however, it takes place one or two weeks sooner, to avoid an interference with their county courts. The Tarborough paper of the 28th ult. gives the state of the poll in that town, not having heard from other parts of the county. For Congress, Dr. Hall received 66, Mr. Hines 20. For the Senate, there was no opposition to L. D. Wilson; and he received only seven votes!

The Weevil is a great enemy to grain, particularly Wheat: We do not exaggerate, perhaps, when we say that 5000 bushels of wheat are spoiled every year by the weevil, in the county of Rowan alone. An effectual remedy against the ravages of this destructive insect, would be a most important discovery to the farmer. A writer in the Greensboro' Patriot gives the following successful experiment, tried by himself last season:

"I had my Wheat taken out of the Granary, and had Brimstone melted and dropped over the floor, and set on fire; as soon as it quit blazing, I had the Wheat put back in the Granary; the next day they appeared as numerous as usual; one week after, I visited the Granary, and found the pirates dead; and so numerous were they that I had to have them swept off of the pile of Wheat with a broom. This year I have not discovered one in the Barn or Granary."

A convention of delegates from various parts of the state of Maryland, assembled in Baltimore, on the 24th ult. Various resolutions, expressive of their continued confidence in, and respect for, Messrs. Adams and Clay, were passed; an address to the people of Maryland, in favor of the re-election of Mr. Adams, was also "unanimously" adopted. The people of North Carolina can vote for whom they like best, without being spurred on to do so by a convention of partisan leaders; and we suspect the good sense of the people of Maryland would prompt them to "do likewise," were they let alone.

Brutal!—ISAAC REED, a free man of color, was killed in Richmond, Virginia, on the 17th ult. by three men named Wm. Grace, Sam'l H. Whipple, and David Henderson. They suspected Isaac of having stolen money from Grace; but the money was afterwards found where Grace dropped it while drunk: After beating Isaac severely, they hung him up to a beam, with his toes just touching the ground, and left him; returning a few hours afterwards, to see "how he came on," they found him dead. An inquest was held on the body, a verdict of murder returned, and the perpetrators put in jail to await their trial.

Another murder was committed in Richmond on the Monday previous, by Capt. Carter, on his slave, a boy 11 or 12 years old. For the "commission of some act disagreeable to his master," the boy was put in the smokehouse, a rope fastened round his neck, suspended from a beam, his hands and feet tied, and he placed on a high chair, and locked in. On opening the door, sometime afterwards, it was found that the boy had fallen from the chair, and being tied too high for his feet to touch the ground, he was strangled to death. The master was not even arrested!!

Consecration.—Christ's Church, a new House of Worship, situated about 14 miles from this town, recently erected on the site of the old building, was consecrated to the service of Almighty God, on Sunday, the 29th ult. by the Right Rev. Bishop Revere, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Wright, of this place.

In announcing, week before last, the organization of a Presbyterian Church in Lexington, Davidson county, we were led into some omissions, which it may be well enough to supply. Three Clergymen participated in the services on this occasion. The Rev. Mr. Rankin, of this

place, preached the sermon preparatory to the organization; the Rev. D. C. Allen (who has, for some time, preached steadily at Lexington, and of whose ministrations the new church there may be said to be the fruits,) proposed to the candidates the articles of faith and covenant; and the Rev. E. W. Caruthers, of Guilford county, ordained the Elders.

The notorious Spanish Pirates, Pepe, Couro, and Felix, for the trial of whom a special Federal Court has lately been held in Richmond, at which Chief-Justice Marshall presided, have all been found guilty, and are sentenced to be hung on Friday the 17th of next month.

Com. Porter.—The Pensacola (Florida) Gazette, of the 13th ult. says: "Commodore Porter (of the Mexican Navy) arrived in this City yesterday in a Pilot Boat, accompanied by Edm'd Law and Edw'd Gritten Esq's. his Secretaries, and his son, Midshipman Thos. Porter; in good health last from Key West, where it was quite healthy. Left Com. Laborde's squadron, of two frigates and a brig, cruising off the harbor. The Mexican Privateer Mojestador arrived just at their departure, with a prize in company; had a few days before captured and destroyed seven sail of Spanish Droggers off Mariel within gun shot of the Battery, which was firing on her at the time. The prisoners are now on board the Libertad."

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

MADRID, MAY 25.  
Private Correspondence.—The Archbishop Toledo has just published in his diocese an order for the repressing all books, except prayer books. Every work in a foreign language, every translation from foreign languages, and the French and English Journals in a body, are forbidden by his Eminence. He also forbids all persons under pain of excommunication, to enter the Reading Rooms which have lately been established. You see his Excellency Inguanzo loves improvement.

Advices from Calcutta are to the 11th of February. Nothing further has been heard from Rangoon. Calcutta and its neighbourhood had been visited by an Earthquake. The reports of the failure of the indigo crop do not appear to have been exaggerated. The quantity is 70,000 mounds, of which a considerable portion has been shipped direct to France. Earl Gray is spoken of as the Governor General of India, and Lord W. Bentinck as Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, in the place of Sir Charles Somerset. The Courier discredits both rumors.

Great News from Greece!  
"The Allgemeine Zeitung of the 2d of June states that the British Ambassador at Constantinople had sent off a despatch, announcing the entire defeat of the Turks before Athens, on the 29th of April, loss said to be 10,000 men. Ratesbott letters of the 29th of May, confirm the above, and state that the Turks were successively driven from all their entrenchments, and forced to abandon all their artillery and baggage.

The Marquis of Anglesea is said to be actually appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

It was said that Miss Turner was immediately to be married to a gentleman of the county in which her father resides—who was attending her en cavalier in London—she having been divorced from E. G. Wakefield, by parliament.

The Emperor Nicholas of Russia, issued at Warsaw, on the 19th of April, a proclamation complaining of a "spirit of riot and disorder" in Poland, and of "the existence of secret associations of a political nature," and summoning the Tribunal of the Diet to meet and deliberate thereon.

#### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Accounts to the 14th of June, have been received in New-York from England.

The English papers give highly favorable accounts of the crops throughout the kingdom, and the good effects from the revival of trade were becoming more manifest.

The opposition in France seems to increase. The ultras are still excited on account of the removal of Hyde de Neuville.

A letter from Havre, dated June 6th, says, that Com. Porter's vessels have captured, off Cape St. Antonio, several Spanish vessels, one valued at \$160,000.

Portugal.—The provision for the maintenance of the British troops stationed in Portugal, passed the commons without a division, and was sanctioned by the House of Lords. The seceding Ministers voted for the supplies.

Greece.—It appears by the accounts which have been received from various quarters, that the affairs of this country are approaching towards a favourable crisis. The best authenticated statements confirm the intelligence of the Greeks, under the command of General Church, Karaiskaki, Colonels Gordon, Kidregger, and Colocotroni, having attacked Redschid Pacha before Athens, on the 19th of April and the two following days, and, after an obstinate engagement, compelled him to abandon his entrenchments, and retreat to the distance of two hours march from the city.

The vessels laden with warlike stores intended for the Seraskier, (Turkish Commander) had been taken or destroyed in the Gulf of Volo.

Lord Cochrane has published a proclamation, in which he says:

"A battle, glorious to the Greek cause, has been fought to day.  
"From this day begins a new era in the military system of modern Greece. If every one behaves to-morrow as all, without exception, have behaved to-day, the siege of the Acropolis will be raised, and the liberty of Greece insured.

"My wishes and my desires are, that the Greeks may obtain liberty for a period longer than that in which they have endured slavery, and that their glory may equal that of their ancestors."

"COCHRANE."

"The port of the Piræus, 25th of April."

South America.—The New-York American, of the 25th ult. publishes a letter from La Guayra, dated July 4th, which mentions that Bolivar had not yet left Caracas, but was expected thence at La Guayra on the following morning, to embark for Carthage, on board the British frigate Druid, Capt. Chambers. His body-guard, consisting of 400 Peruvians, reached La Guayra on the 3d, and were going to Carthage in two transports.

NEW-YORK, JULY 27.

Mexico.—Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Tampico to his friend in this city, received per schr. Tobasco.

"Padre Annas, the conspirator, was shot on the 2d of June: and I presume he is not the only one of the priests here who deserves to be and will be treated in the same way. It is stated also that Estova, the former minister of finance, attempted to form a Congress to his own liking in the state of Vera Cruz, and afterwards make himself President, in consequence of which he was ordered to leave the state immediately, and no doubt must leave the Republic."

Daily Advertiser.

#### The Markets.

New-York, July 27.—The import of Cotton, during the last week, was, from Virginia 176, North Carolina 418, South Carolina 356, Georgia 1806, Alabama 335, New-Orleans 1186, Providence 55—in all 3532 bales. The business in this article, since our last publication, has been on rather a limited scale. The entire sales of the last week amount to 1800 bales, consisting of Uplands and Abalams at 9 1/2 to 10 1/2 cents, and Femmeses and Orleans at 10 to 11c.—chiefly 10, 10 1/2, and 10 1/4 for export. Manufacturers have taken some fine parcels Uplands and Abalams, on time, at 11 1/2 to 12c. A small lot extra prime Alabama reached 13c.

Money Market.—In New-York, July 27th, North Carolina Bank Bills were at 4 1/2 to 5 per cent. discount; Virginia, 1; South Carolina, 1 1/2; Georgia, 3; Darien, 20 to 29; Alabama, Mobile bank 6, Tombigbee 6; Ohio, 5 to 5 1/2; Tennessee, —; Kentucky, —; Mississippi, 3 to 4; Louisiana, 3 to 4.

U. S. Bank Stock, at the above date, 120 1/2; N. York City Bank Stock, 122; Phenix do. 122 1/2. Fayetteville, July 26.—Apple brandy, 45 to 50; Peach do. 60 to 75; Bacon, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2; Bagging, 20 to 25; Coffee 15 to 18, COFFEE, 8 50 to 9 00; Corn, 70 to 75; Flour, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; Iron, 5 50 to 6 50; Molasses 34 to 36; Sugar, 8 to 10; Salt, 75 to 80; Whiskey, 37 1/2 to 40; Wheat new, 75 a 90 per bushel.

Cotton is selling this morning at from \$8 50 to 8 75. Journal 25th ult.

Charleston, July 21.—Cotton, upland, 8 1/2 to 10; whiskey, 37 to 40; apple brandy, 35 to 36; beeswax, 27 to 28; bacon, 6 1/2 to 7; bagging, 22 to 24; salt, Liverpool in bulk 45 to 45; Turkeys Island none; sugar, brown, 9 1/2 to 10; Coffee, 14 to 16; molasses, 32 to 33; black pepper, 16 cts.; corn, 50 to 55; flour 5 1/2 to 6.

Exchange on England—10 a 11 per cent. prem.; on France, 51. 25c. to 51. 30c.

Camden, July 28.—Cotton, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2; corn, 62 1/2 to 65; whiskey, 37 to 40; salt, 75 to 80; flour, 6 to 6 50; wheat, 88 to \$1; peach brandy 65 to 75; apple do. 60 to 65; bacon 7 to 9; beef 6 to 7. Journal.

#### MARRIED.

In Lincoln county, on the 26th ult. by Alexander Ward, Esq. Mr. Hiram Jones to Miss Martha Kale, all of that county.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 12th ult. by Hugh L. McCain, Esq. Mr. James L. Harton to Miss Rebecca McCain, daughter of John Mac Cain.

#### DIED.

At Williamsburg, Virginia, on the 24th ult. the Rev. Dr. William H. Wilmer, President of William and Mary College.

At his seat near Pittsburgh, Chatham county, on the 6th inst. Rhoderick Cotten, Esq. aged about 55 years.

#### A Bargain will be Sold.

BEING determined upon removing to the west, the subscriber offers for sale 300 acres of Land, the plantation he now lives on, lying on the waters of the Yadkin, 21 miles west of Salisbury, on the Wilkes road; on said tract is a two-story dwelling-house, with other necessary buildings; also a distillery and blacksmith shop; also three wagons, eight horses, two yoke of large oxen, with a cart; thirty head of cattle, and a number of hogs. Also, a quantity of Wheat, Rye, Oats, and the present standing Corn crop; a set of blacksmith's tools, two stills, with a number of hogsheds; with a number of other articles. Also, a tract of 200 acres, lying in Rowan, nineteen miles west of Salisbury, on said Wilkes road; and my interest in two other small tracts of Land. Persons desirous of purchasing, are invited to call and examine for themselves. The terms will be made accommodating. H. FORSYTH. Iredell county, 22d July, 1827. 2175

#### GOLD WANTED.

HUNTINGTON & WYNNE wish to purchase a considerable quantity of Gold, for which they will give the highest price in cash, on delivery at their silver-smith's shop in Salisbury. May 9, 1827. 62

#### V. H. WATTS, Tailor.

CONTINUES the business in the shop lately occupied by Mr. Jacob Ribelin and himself, previous to their dissolution, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court House, in the town of Salisbury; where he solicits the patronage of the public.

He receives regularly from his correspondents in Philadelphia, the latest Fashions in vogue there and the other Northern Cities; which will enable him to accommodate gentlemen with every description of Fashionable Clothing, made up in the newest, neatest, and most durable style of workman-ship, that can be done in the country, and on the lowest possible terms. Domestic cloth made up at reduced prices. Cutting out of all kinds of garments, done on short notice. Gentlemen desirous of procuring garments made up on short notice, can be accommodated with the greatest possible expedition. Grateful for the encouragement extended to the shop, under the firm of Ribelin & Watts, the subscriber hopes, by his assiduous attention to business, to merit a continuance of that custom heretofore received. V. H. WATTS. Salisbury, August 3, 1827. 376

#### Look at This!

THE subscribers, (Thos. V. Canon and Benjamin Fraley) having this day entered into copartnership in the

#### Tailoring Business,

to be carried on in the Shop formerly occupied by Thomas V. Canon, in the town of Concord; this is to inform the citizens of Concord and the adjacent country, that the subscribers have just received the latest fashions, and will continue to receive them as often as there is any change, from the cities of Philadelphia and New-York; and are determined to have their work done in a style superior to any in the United States, and on the lowest terms, according to workman-ship. Any person wishing work done in their line will please give their shop a trial; and if they fail getting their garments made as prescribed, or fail getting fitted, in the neatest style, they will be paid for their cloth.

All kinds of Cutting will be done at the subscribers' shop; and no pains spared in showing the Ladies how to put their dresses together, after they are cut out. One of the subscribers has gone on North, for the purpose of forwarding the neatest and most approved fashions of the day. The grave can be accommodated at this shop, as well as the gay. All orders from a distance, will be promptly attended to. THOMAS V. CANON, BENJAMIN FRALEY. Concord, July 25th, 1827. 378

#### DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore subsisting between the subscribers, under the firm of Ribelin & Watts, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. 375 JACOB RIBELIN, Salisbury, July 26, 1827. V. H. WATTS.

#### Advertisement to Creditors.

THE subscriber having qualified, at January term, 1826, of Montgomery County Court, as Executor of the estate of Demarcus Palmer, late of said county, dec'd. gives notice to all persons having demands against said estate, to present them for payment within the time required by act of assembly, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to the estate, are requested to make payment, as no further indulgence can be given. 374 GREEN PALMER, Executor.

#### Advertisement to Creditors.

THE subscriber having, at April term, 1827, of Montgomery County Court, qualified as administrator on the estate of Tilmán Palmer, dec'd. of said county, gives notice to all persons having demands against said estate, to present them for payment within the time required by act of assembly, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate, whose debts are due, are requested to make payment, as no indulgence can be given. GREEN PALMER, Adm'r.

#### Taken Up and Committed.

TO jail in Lexington, Davidson county, N. C. on the 4th inst. a negro fellow who says his name is Jacob; 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, yellow complexion, thick lips, a bad countenance, two front teeth out, a little bald-headed, about 45 years old, and says he belongs to Thomas George, Union District, S. C. from whom he ran away about four weeks since. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take the negro away. WILLIAM WISEMAN, Jailor. July 16, 1827. 72

#### Ran Away,

ON the 4th inst. my negro man JERRY: he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, black complexion, very stout built, between 25 and 30 years old, has a small scar on the right arm below the elbow, also a small one on the forehead; down look, is very fond of playing the fife, knows a little about boatage; took with him several articles of clothing, mostly home-spun: he was in Petersburg jail from the 29th of Sept. last, till about the 1st of Feb.; then owned by a Mr. Elijah Hyatt. All owners of boats, and an honest public, are cautioned against the rascal. JOHN STEWART. Washington, Lancaster, S. C. May 1827. 64-66-70-72-74-76

#### State of North Carolina, Burke county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, July session, 1827: Isaac Martin and others, vs. Peter Watson and wife, and others: Petition for partition. It appearing to the court, that Peter Watson and wife Ellenor, David Martin, Thomas Martin, James Martin, and Foster and wife Sarah, defendants in this case, reside within the limits of this state,—Ordered, that publication be made for four weeks in the Western Carolinian, that they be and appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions for said county, to be held at Morganton, on the fourth Monday in October next, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte. Test: J. ERWIN, Ck.

#### State of North Carolina, Stokes county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April term, 1827: E. E. Snow vs. William Snow; Petition for divorce. It appearing to the court, that two subpoenas were issued to the defendant and returned not found, and proclamation having been made according to act of assembly; it is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Greensboro' Patriot and Western Carolinian for three months, that unless the defendant appears and pleads at next term of this court, which will be held at Germantown on the 3d Monday in Sept. next, the petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment entered accordingly. 3m181 THOS. T. ARMSTRONG, Ck.



## NEW Medical and Drug Store.

E. WILLEY & Co.

ARE now receiving and opening in Salisbury, a very general supply of **MEDICINE, DRUGS,** &c. which they offer for sale, wholesale and retail, on terms accommodating to the times.

Arrangements being made at the North, they will be constantly receiving all articles in their line, of the latest importations.

E. WILLEY, having devoted fifteen years to the *Practice of Physic*, flatters himself that he shall be enabled, by paying strict personal attention to the *Apothecary Business*, and particularly to the chemical and compound preparations, to please all those who may wish to purchase. Country Physicians, Merchants, & other individuals, are respectfully invited to call and supply themselves; or, by sending their orders, they shall be as faithfully dealt with as by personal application.

Salisbury, June 1st, 1827.

### Dissolution.

THE *Copartnership* heretofore existing at Mocksville, under the firm of Cowan & McNeely, was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 28th of June last. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle their respective balances, either by cash or note, with Thomas McNeely, who is fully authorised to settle the same, and grant discharges.

THOMAS L. COWAN, THOMAS McNEELY.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that the business heretofore carried on by Cowan and McNeely, in Mocksville, will, in future, be continued by himself, at the same stand. From the course pursued in the management of that business, which he flatters himself has given pretty general satisfaction, and is a pledge to the public of his future conduct, the subscriber feels some assurance of a continuance of that encouragement which he has heretofore received, and which he again respectfully solicits. THOMAS McNEELY.

July 2d, 1827.

### Valuable Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Thomas Holmes, for the purposes therein specified, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of said Holmes, in the town of Salisbury, on Thursday and Friday, the 23d and 24th days of August next, (it being in the week of Rowan County Court) sale to be postponed from day to day as may be found necessary, a large quantity of *Valuable Household FURNITURE*, consisting of Beds, and all other articles necessary for a House of Entertainment. Also, a very valuable *COPPER BOILER*, suitable for Brewing, &c. which will hold 120 gallons. Also, a *Negro Man*, very useful as a *Butler*, &c. A credit of six and twelve months will be given, purchasers giving bond and security.

Also, will be sold or rented, the House and premises, the residence of the late Barnabas Krider, dec'd. on Main street, adjoining the jail. Liberal terms will be extended to the purchaser.

THOS. L. COWAN, JACOB KRIDER, THOMAS MULL.

July 17, 1827.

### Ten Dollars Reward.

IF in the STATE, \$15 if out of the STATE. RAN away from the subscriber, on the night of the 14th inst. an apprentice boy by the name of John Maize, 20 years of age; blackish hair, short and bushy; but middling long over his forehead, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well made to his height; carried away with him a frock coat, flowered with red and some other dark color; a dark one of a reddish-brown, home-made lining; a pair of new dove-colored pantaloons; also, a pale blue pair; also, stole and carried away with him, a blue broadcloth coat, with yellow buttons to it. He will, I believe, aim for Anson county, or Alabama. Any person that will apprehend and cure said boy, shall receive the above reward. The subscriber lives in Guilford county, 3 1/2 miles northwest of Greensborough.

WASHINGTON ADAMS.

N. B. He may, perhaps, offer to work at the cabinet making, or house joiner business; he is middling good at the former.

### New Lines of Stages.

THE subscriber, being the contractor for carrying the Mail from Lincoln to Asheville, (Buncombe county) &c. has commenced running a line of *Mail Stages* between those places, once a week; and is prepared to carry passengers in a comfortable style, and on moderate terms. A stage now runs weekly between Salisbury and Lincolnton; in a short time, one will start between Asheville (via the Warm Springs) and Newport, Tenn.; and the line from Columbia, S. C. to Lincolnton, will soon go into operation; so that there will then be a direct stage communication from the south, east and north, through North Carolina, to Tennessee, Kentucky, and the Western Country generally.

SAMUEL NEWLAND.

Morganton, April 2d, 1827.

### For Sale, or Rent,

MY House and Lot in the Town of Concord. It is in a central part of the town, and is a very eligible stand for the Mercantile or any other kind of business, having been advantageously occupied as a Store for many years: there is a good Dwelling, and necessary out-buildings, on the lot, immediately adjoining the store. A great bargain may be had in the purchase of the premises. If not sold, they will be Rented again. For further particulars, apply to

MICHAEL BROWN, Salisbury.

January 8, 1826.

State of North Carolina, Rutherford county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April term, 1827: Lewis McHan vs. Cynthia McHan; Petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Cynthia McHan, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the defendant, that she appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Rutherford county, at the court-house in Rutherford, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, James Morris, clerk of said court, at office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1827, and in the 51st year of the Independence of the United States.

JAMES MORRIS, CLK.

## POETRY.

### LOVE.

"Should the uncertain sun appear  
Resplendent on an April day,  
An envious cloud will hover near,  
To bear its golden beams away.

So will the spring of love arise,  
As glorious as the morning light,  
Till hope from doubt's dark tempest flies,  
And wraps it in the shades of night.

I marked the fairest flower that blows,  
'Twas mellowed with the morning dew,  
At noon the threatening blast arose,  
And swept it from the gazer's view.

Thus the young herb in hope appears,  
Which gives to earth its early bloom,  
Too soon bereft, and drowned in tears,  
It droops a martyr to the tomb.

Where then shall pure affection rest,  
Subject to no change or blight,  
Where darkness, storms, or doubts molest,  
But all is peace, and truth, and light.

In those unfading climes above,  
Through scenes forever rich and fair,  
Where reigns supreme the God of love,  
And pours his endless blessing there.

Bliss, which no grief can ever shade;  
Light, where no cloud has ever pass'd;  
Truth, which nor change nor time can fade:  
Love, through eternity to last."

### THE PAST.

The visions of the buried time come thronging dearer far  
Than joys the present hour can give, than present objects are—  
I live in dwell among their shadows, unfading to my view  
The scenes of perished men and years, and by gone glory too—  
For this' such retrospect is sad, it is a saddest sweet,  
The forms of those whom we revere in memory to greet;  
Since nothing in this changing world is constant but decay,  
And early flowers but bloom the first, to pass the first away.

### THE LOVER.

Though gross the air on earth I drew,  
'Twas blessed while she breath'd it too;  
Though dark the flowers, though dim the sky,  
Love lent them light, while she was nigh.  
Throughout creation I but knew  
Two separate worlds—the one, that small,  
Belov'd, and consecrated spot  
Where I and she—the other, all  
The dull, wide waste, where she was not!

The shortest and best poem in the world is  
The following in praise of littleness:

"A little health, a little wealth,  
A little house, and freedom;  
And at the end a little friend,  
And little cause to need him."

A watch that one would keep—this he must do,  
Pocket his watch, and watch his pocket too.

### COMMUNICATION.

Mr. White: You will oblige me by publishing the following Circular, written by Gen. John Steele, when a member of Congress. I obtained it from Capt. David Craige, of this county, who informed me he found it among his father's papers. My object in offering the circular to the public, is to contradict a charge made against that distinguished statesman, that he speculated on his constituents, by employing men to purchase *Soldier's Certificates* at a reduced price. From his circular it will be discovered that he advises all persons to hold them, for they would receive full value in a short time.

"Qui caput ille facit."

STEPHEN L. FERRAND.

Salisbury, July 27th, 1827.

Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 1791.

DEAR SIR: Since my letter of the 11th inst. nothing very material has occurred, except the vote of this day. The attention of the House of Representatives has been since that time almost exclusively confined to the consideration of a bill which is intended to subject American distilleries to an excise for the purpose of paying the interest now due, and accruing on the national debt. The duty contemplated is nine cents per gallon on spirits of the lowest quality, distilled from articles the growth and production of the United States, and proportionable duties on liquors of superior proof. After a most strenuous opposition, and much time spent in debate, the bill passed the House of Representatives this day by a large majority; Ayes 35, Nays 21. Thus you see my friend, that assuming, funding and excising have taken root in America. How these foreign plants will flourish in free soils, time must determine. This species of taxation was opposed uniformly by every member from North Carolina, and be the consequences what they may, I conceive that we have by that opposition discharged a duty, which we owed to the people, and to the constitution. My own opinion of the impropriety of the measure, the opinion expressed by the Legislature of North Carolina, and a regard to the peace and harmony of society, constrained me to vote against the bill in its various stages. Upon a proposition so new, and so odious, it will seem strange that the House was not more equally divided; and you will probably have some curiosity to know from what quarter of the Union the opposition proceeded. As I cannot at present

ent enclose you the Yeas and Nays, let it suffice, that the minority was composed of Members from, Georgia 3, South Carolina 2, North Carolina 4, Virginia 4, Maryland 3, Pennsylvania 3, New-York 2—21 members.

My colleague, General Sevier, was as much opposed to the bill as any man in Congress; but being unwell he did not attend the House this day, and consequently his vote was not taken. Though this measure is palpably against the interest, and opposed to the opinions and spirit of my constituents; yet as it has been thought expedient, by an irresistible majority, I flatter myself, that the good sense of the people will confine them to the bounds of moderation.

To the people of a State injured by the assumption of the State debts, and sensible of their injuries; to a people opposed to every species of excise from principle, I know the government of their passions may be difficult upon this occasion; but we ought to reflect that minorities are bound to submit, by the nature of republican government. We have been frequently told by gentlemen who advocate this species of taxation, in the course of debate, that we are more alarmed than hurt, that it is more an imaginary, than a real evil. If it should appear so, the people of North Carolina, I am satisfied, are too enlightened, and too much attached to order and tranquility, to condemn it without a fair experiment.

It has been my opinion invariably that it was the wisdom of every man to hold his Certificates; they are rising, and will rise to par value in a short time. The provision contemplated by the excise bill, will be fully adequate to the interest of the assumed debt, and nothing short of hard necessity should induce the people to transfer a property so faithfully earned, and so justly due. Vermont legally separated from the State of New York, in Convention met, did, on the 10th instant, adopt the Federal Constitution by an unanimous vote, which of course makes that community a distinct member of this Union. A bill now lies before the President of the United States, which has passed both Houses of Congress, intended to create Kentucky, by the name of Kentucky, a distinct member also. This will make the Fifteen United States, and still keep the balance even. I have the pleasure to inform you that pursuant to law, the President has surveyed and laid off 10 miles square, ceded by Virginia and Maryland for the seat of Government, and on the 24th instant announced the same by proclamation. His design is to include Georgetown and Alexandria; but the latter cannot be, without a small variation in the act of Congress, which he has recommended, and which I presume will take place without opposition. The Legislatures of Virginia and Maryland having voted money to carry this law into execution, the place fixed upon being satisfactory to the people of both States, together with the re-establishment of our beloved President's health, hold out flattering hopes that this law was not made to be repealed. The Marshals of North Carolina are at this time, I suppose, engaged in taking the enumeration of our inhabitants. That it should be well, and accurately done, is the interest of every citizen, and I trust will be the object and policy of every man of influence in the State. If it is not well done, and it cannot be without the aid of influential characters, we shall not have that weight in the political scale to which we justly are entitled by territory and real numbers. The enumeration of New-York is completed, 324,000; that of Massachusetts including Maine, 470,000. If the business is well done in North Carolina she will not suffer by a comparison with either. Advances immediately from the North-Western frontier, were received last night at the War-Office; by which we learn, that an attack was made about the beginning of this month on the Marietta settlements by the Indians; 14 white persons killed, 3 made prisoners, and a probability of the whole colony being destroyed ere this. This outrage following General Harmar's defeat so suddenly, proves that the enemy are flushed with victory, and forebodes, in my opinion, a serious and expensive Indian War.

I am, dear sir, with great consideration and esteem, your most humble servant,

JNO. STEELE.

[The above was put in type from the original circular of Gen. Steele.]

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA ALBUM.

## THE FASHIONS.

*Ladies* dress in "cambric coat," "full yoke body!" with "epaulettes!" and broad swords!" *Bucks* dress in "brown, gray, olive, black, claret, blue, citron or snake" coloured coats. For vests, "fancy colours, stripes, buffs, cross-bars, silks of various figures, patterns, samples and colours." Pantaloons of "white drilling, marseilles, drab, single milled cassimeres, bombozettes, silks, or any thing for fashion."

*Very Late and Important!* "Cross-flaps are dispensed with according to the present fashion." Coats are to have "double gilt buttons thirteen sixteenths of an inch in diameter," and an inch and a thirty-second part of an inch apart. "Each side six buttons, opposite to, and corresponding with which, are six button-holes!" Sceptics are informed that these particulars of late "*Philadelphia Fashions*" may be relied on to a dead certainty, as we find the whole matter and manner so set down by "one who knows."

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

At the close of a collection in the Hall of the State-house, at Boston, on the 4th inst. a number of toasts were drank by the Governor and other distinguished men of the state; and, amongst others, the following:

By the Sheriff of Suffolk. Our Territory—Co-extensive with our agriculture and civilization.

Far be from us the undelightful pride  
Of nervous empire, cultureless and wide.  
Young men, forbear o'er distant wilds to roam  
In search of comfort, better found near home.  
Rouse to fertility, by skilful toil,  
Each dormant acre of your native soil;  
And, more than riches, covet the applause  
Of faithful subjects to benignant laws.  
So shall your sires, withdrawing from life's race,  
Joy to behold you well supply their place;  
So shall your country, happier for your birth,  
With strength unshaken, hold her rank on earth.  
For centuries stand; and brightening honor gain,  
More from her children than her vast domain.

On the above, a friend who sent it remarks, that, "this toast by the sheriff of Suffolk, Charles Pinckney Sumner, Esq. deserves a place in the *American Farmer*—and ought to be conspicuously suspended in every mansion and log cabin in the United States, and territories attached to them."

Instead, however, of bringing up their sons to pursue this judicious course, on which the salvation of the state depends; it has been the universal practice of parents to encourage them to flock to the towns—there to get into the stores, and lawyers and doctors' shops; or to send them to West Point, or in the navy: in short, any thing rather than teach them to take the plough by the handles, and submit with a good grace to the will of their Creator—that man shall live by the sweat of his brow.

In regard to the medical profession, there are already almost as many students as there are various drugs to be compounded; and doctors so numerous, that were every man in the nation on his back, he might be "helped to his grave" as speedily as in the days of Sangrado himself—as lancets are equally sharp and calamitous as potent as hot water. Lawyers are swarming like locusts o'er the land, and "dream of fees" more than they ever get; measurers of tape and calico are as thick as bees in a pot of honey. The midshipmen are all over every ship, and for applications for the military academy, the only avenue to the army, there are ten thousand!!

But, say our young friends, can we not escape the odious drudgery of manual labour, by migrating with a few slaves to some new country, virgin soil, teeming with fertility, asks only to have the seed sprinkled on its bosom, to make returns beyond measure? No; we say, again,

"Rouse to fertility, by skilful toil,  
Each dormant acre of your native soil."

The products of those states in which you are allowed to carry slaves, will scarcely pay all expenses of cultivation and transportation to market; except, perhaps, sugar and rice, which are the growth of regions and modes of culture, mortal in their effects upon the health of adult white settlers.

*A little World.*—A few twigs, full of sap, were placed in a small quantity of water for several days, until a part of the sap became incorporated with the water. A drop of this water was put upon the head of a large pin, and by the solar microscope, it was found to contain more than thirty thousand living creatures!

From Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy.

Death seems to enter a cottage only as a gentle deliverer from the miseries of human life; but into courts, and the seats of grandeur, with insult and terror. To languish under a gilded canopy, to expire on soft and downy pillows, and give up the ghost in state, has a more gloomy aspect than, at the call of nature, to expire on a grassy turf, and resign the breathless clay back to its proper element. What does a crowd of friends or flatterers signify in that important hour, to the most glorious mortal? Which of his numerous attendants would stand the arrest of death, descend into the silent prison of the grave for him, or answer the summons of the supreme tribunal?

A girl, who was committed to the jail in Plattsburgh, N. Y. charged with the murder of her infant child, made her escape in the clothes of her sister, who had been permitted to visit her. The trick was not discovered until the next day, when her substitute demanded to be set at liberty.

*A good Load.*—Yesterday morning the Pawtucket Hourly Coach, started from the Franklin House with 26 passengers, inside and out. Sixteen of them were mounted on the top of the Coach and in the Dickies. The same stage had previously carried out a freight of 22.—*Providence Gaz.*

Two men were lately tried at Geneva, N. Y. for passing bad money, composed of parts of different bills pasted together, so as to make six bills out of five. This offence did not come under the statute for *cut money*; but the rogues were sentenced to three years imprisonment, for obtaining goods under false pretences.

It is stated that the beautiful remains of the temple of Eryctheum at Athens have been destroyed. A ball from the Turkish army struck a column which supported one of the angles of the edifice, and it suddenly fell, and crushed under the ruins the widow of the brave Gen. Goura.

From a German Paper.

The Ann Maria, a Holstein ship, lately arrived at Hamburg from Vera Cruz, with 212,000 dollars, on account of the Elberfeld trading company, it being the first direct return of money for their shipments of German manufactures.

## SPANISH PROVERBS.

It is better to be alone than in bad company.

A widow's child is generally spoiled by the love of his mother.

He who has a wolf for his companion, must carry a dog under his cloak.

A bad settlement is better than a good lawsuit.

He that has four and spends five, has no need for a purse.

More people have died by eating great suppers than have been cured by the doctors.

The horse-shoe that makes a noise wants a nail; he that boasts much of his birth and riches is commonly deficient in both.

A regular diet cures more people than physic.

Sorrow for a dead husband is like the pain of an elbow, very sharp, but lasts only a short time.

Sorrow for a dead wife does not go farther than the door.

Step-mothers and daughters-in-law seldom agree.

Do not meddle with what does not concern you.

Unguarded expressions often bring people into scrapes.

Let every one talk of what he understands.

Do not interfere in a quarrel between man and wife.

People who take out, and do not put in, soon find the bottom.

A dog that barks much, seldom bites.

The best cast at dice, is not to play.

Let no man give another an ill name, for he knows not what may be said of him.

Fools and obstinate men make lawyers rich.

A tongue may inflict a deeper wound than a sword.

We must not believe all we hear.

He who attempts to reconcile two parties, often offends both.

He that will catch fish, must wet himself.

A secret between two is God's secret; a secret between three, is every body's.